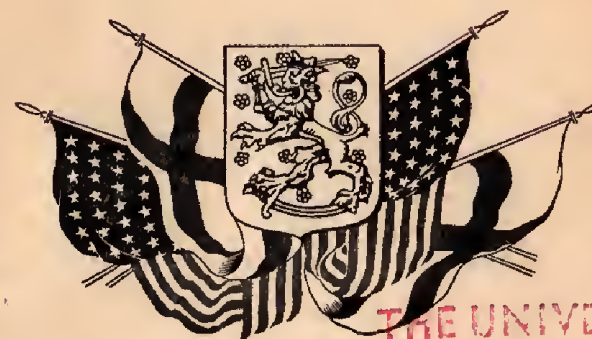


# FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

HERBERT HOOVER, *Chairman*



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF TEXAS

FEB 21 1941

THE LIBRARY

## *Report to American Donors*

DECEMBER 1939 — JULY 1940



2024226456

361.5 F497 1939/40 MAIN

361.5  
F497

CHARGE #  
110-334422-7

# FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

HERBERT HOOVER, *Chairman*

## *Report to American Donors*

DECEMBER 1939 — JULY 1940

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. FOREWORD BY HERBERT HOOVER, CHAIRMAN . . . . .	5
2. STATEMENT BY THE AUDITORS, MESSRS. DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS AND CO. . . . .	8
3. STATISTICAL DATA PREPARED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION . . . . .	9
4. STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT KYOSTI KALLIO . . . . .	15
5. STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER RISTO RYTI . . . . .	17
6. GENERAL REVIEW BY PRESIDENT A. K. CAJANDER, SUOMEN HUOLTO (General Relief Committee) . . . . .	18
7. 'BACKGROUND OF THE RELIEF SUPPORT' . . . . .	23
8. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING RELIEF WORK IN FINLAND . . . . .	32
9. PRESENT AND FUTURE RELIEF NEEDS . . . . .	39
10. EXTRACTS FROM FILES REGARDING THE WORK OF F. DORSEY STEPHENS, FIRST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FUND IN FINLAND . . . . .	47
11. STATEMENT BY W. HALLAM TUCK, SECOND REPRESENTA- TIVE OF THE FUND . . . . .	53
12. RADIO SPEECH BY ROBERT MAVERICK, THIRD REPRESENTA- TIVE OF THE FUND, AUGUST 10, 1940 . . . . .	55
13. FINNISH RELIEF FUND EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL . . . . .	57
14. MAP SHOWING HOSPITAL WORK IN FINLAND . . . . .	Insert

---

*Edited under the supervision of*  
PERRIN C. GALPIN, *Secretary*

## FOREWORD

September 6, 1940

IN December, 1918, the people of Finland had thrown off the Bolshevik yoke and established themselves as a free Republic. At that time my colleagues and I representing the American people, through the American Relief Administration, directed to them large food supplies which saved them from famine.

When in December, 1939, this peace-loving people was wantonly attacked by the Bolshevik army, their authorities inquired if my colleagues and I might be willing to come again to their aid. The Finnish authorities stated that such an announcement from those in whom their people had so long a confidence would greatly strengthen the morale of the civil population who were suffering bitterly from barbarous air-attacks. For protection, the women and children were then being crowded into the farms from the towns and invaded regions in the midst of bitter Arctic winter. Under the necessity of mobilizing their utmost man-power to save their freedom, the bread-winners were at the front, and their economic life disrupted. There was consequently great destitution and suffering in the civil population.

In accepting this responsibility, my colleagues and I first appealed to the American press for support, and some 1400 newspapers generously opened their columns for subscriptions. Subsequently we set up national, state and local, religious, industrial and labor committees. The accompanying audited statement shows that the devoted responses to these efforts produced in excess of \$3,500,000.

To administer this Fund in Finland, the Finnish Government created an official relief committee (Suomen Huolto) under the chairmanship of Former Prime Minister Aimo K. Cajander. To this



committee in Finland we attached American representatives — successively Mr. F. Dorsey Stephens, Mr. W. Hallam Tuck, and Mr. Robert Van Wyck Maverick.

The American organization—the Finnish Relief Fund—was constituted, except for part of the clerical help, altogether of volunteers. The Fund of course had to pay traveling and living expenses of its representatives in Finland. However in order that 100% of every donation might be remitted to Finland without even these deductions for incidental expenses, we secured from a few persons and foundations special gifts to cover all expenses. As shown by the accounts, this method was followed until after Finland made its peace with Russia. From the new drive for aid to rehabilitation, we were compelled to deduct the incidental expenses and we so notified subscribers. The expense of conducting the rehabilitation campaign amounted to 3.7%. If the total expense had been applied to the total collections, including the original fund, the amount so expended for overhead would still have amounted to less than 3.8%.

This report would be incomplete without acknowledgment that the success of the fund was due to the American press, civic and religious bodies, and the great army of volunteer men and women who gave devoted service.

This is not the place to recount the issues at stake in Finland nor the bravery, fortitude and resourcefulness shown by the Finnish people. It is sufficient that this Fund contributed something to show our sympathy and support to a heroic people and to relieve great human suffering.

HERBERT HOOVER, *Chairman*

#### EDITOR'S NOTE.

September 15, 1940

The report of the Fund's auditors, printed on the following pages, shows that the Fund had the sum of \$90,125.05 on hand on July 31, 1940. Since that date \$20,000 additional has been remitted to Finland. Included in this last remittance was the sum of \$7,500 contributed through the Children's Crusade for Children for Finnish children from the gifts of American children. In addition the Fund purchased medical supplies in the United States largely for the use of children such as diphtheria toxoid, whooping cough vaccine, sulfapyridine, Vitamin A and C preparations and similar needed drugs. These supplies which cost \$12,597.88 were taken to Finland by Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, a member of Suomen Huolto, who was in the United States from May 9 to August 27, 1940 in the interest of the Finnish Relief Fund.

After existing commitments have been met the remaining balances of contributed funds will be remitted to the Bank of Finland for continued aid to Suomen Huolto.

The Finnish Relief Fund will continue to maintain its office at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, and will gratefully accept contributions intended for general civilian relief in Finland.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.

UNITED STATES, CANADA, CUBA, MEXICO,  
SOUTH AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN,  
CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND SOUTH AFRICA

49 Wall Street

New York, September 18, 1940.

THE HON. HERBERT HOOVER, Chairman,  
Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.,  
420 Lexington Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

We have examined the attached statement of receipts and disbursements of the Finnish Relief Fund for the period from the inception thereof on December 6, 1939 to July 31, 1940, and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested relevant accounting records and other supporting evidence.

The amounts of \$2,825,048.19 and \$721,477.92, together representing the total contributed funds received by the national fund headquarters for the period, have been deposited in bank accounts maintained specifically for the relief of Finland. Prior to March 15, 1940, all disbursements for expenses were made from amounts separately subscribed for that purpose. From March 15, to July 31, 1940, disbursements for expenses amounting to \$26,401.06 have been made from contributed funds received during that period.

In our opinion, the attached statement presents fairly the receipts and disbursements of the Finnish Relief Fund for the period stated and the balance not yet distributed at July 31, 1940.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.

Auditors.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
OF THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND

FROM DECEMBER 6, 1939 TO JULY 31, 1940

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

Period to March 15, 1940 (no expenses deducted) .....		\$ 2,825,048.19
Period subsequent to March 15, 1940.....	\$ 721,477.92	
Less: Expenses paid therefrom (see note below)*.....	26,401.06	
		<u>695,076.86</u>
		\$ 3,520,125.05

DISBURSEMENTS FOR RELIEF:

Funds remitted to Finland for use by The General Relief Committee in Finland (former Prime Minister A. K. Cajander, Chairman) .....	\$ 3,400,000.00	
Contribution to the American Scandinavian Field Hospital, Inc. (Destined for service in Finland) .....	30,000.00	
		<u>3,430,000.00</u>
BALANCE AT BANKS, JULY 31, 1940.....	\$	<u>90,125.05</u>

\*NOTE: This amount represents expenses paid during the period from March 15 to July 31, 1940. Expenses paid prior to March 15, 1940, amounting to \$108,693.46 were met from amounts separately subscribed to defray expenses.

# CONDENSED RECAPITULATION

INCEPTION TO JULY 31, 1940

Statistical Information prepared through the courtesy of  
The International Business Machines Corporation

American Scandinavian Organizations	\$ 78,872.88
Civic Organizations	41,674.54
College and Schools	17,725.65
Corporation Employee Groups	174,758.46
Entertainments—Miscellaneous	58,337.35
Foundations	45,107.52
Industrial	318,188.75
Labor Organizations	27,294.08
Motion Pictures	24,568.51
Newspapers	652,869.60
Personal and Miscellaneous Donations	1,914,892.45
Professional Groups	6,395.17
Radio	1,124.20
Religious Organizations	33,751.96
Sports Events	89,494.13
Theaters	50,789.76
Women's Clubs and Groups	10,842.12
Yachtsmen's Committee	3,431.81
Grand Total of Donations	\$ 3,550,118.94
Less Adjustments for Duplications	3,592.83
Total July 31, 1940	\$ 3,546,526.11

# CONTRIBUTIONS BY LOCALITIES TO THE FINISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

	Total Through July 31, 1940		Total Through July 31, 1940
Alabama	\$ 40,566.53	Ohio	\$118,476.91
Arizona	7,741.30	Oklahoma	9,288.69
Arkansas	8,969.62	Oregon	35,062.01
California	218,419.86	Pennsylvania	208,260.02
Colorado	20,322.67	Rhode Island	24,299.75
Connecticut	110,947.72	South Carolina	21,432.20
Delaware	29,893.78	South Dakota	13,835.38
District of Columbia*	100,142.79	Tennessee	5,886.22
Florida	49,794.51	Texas	87,368.76
Georgia	48,594.73	Utah	23,264.01
Idaho	15,314.57	Vermont	5,535.12
Illinois	203,803.57	Virginia	25,067.00
Indiana	35,544.58	Washington	39,036.79
Iowa	27,581.78	West Virginia	12,528.73
Kansas	12,766.93	Wisconsin	121,173.12
Kentucky	5,801.75	Wyoming	11,397.60
Louisiana	21,235.02	Alaska	7,708.92
Maine	44,806.59	Cuba	17.75
Maryland	32,586.29	Hawaii	11,568.86
Massachusetts	170,120.39	Philippines	60.00
Michigan	140,276.81	Puerto Rico	91.50
Minnesota	96,923.94	Canada	592.80
Mississippi	3,931.42	Central America	213.00
Missouri	59,443.40	Mexico	162.00
Montana	18,016.16	South America	899.81
Nebraska	16,081.27	Miscellaneous	445.00
Nevada	9,300.83		
New Hampshire	9,963.09	Grand Total of	
New Jersey	146,602.42	Donations	\$3,550,118.94
New Mexico	8,634.51	Less Adjustments for	
New York**	1,013,221.60	Duplications	3,592.83
North Carolina	17,925.30		
North Dakota	21,171.26	Total July 31, 1940	\$3,546,526.11

\*NOTE: Included in this amount is the sum of \$51,901.35 transmitted directly by the Finnish Legation to the Washington Unit of the Fund and \$7,954.25 obtained for the Unit by the cooperation of the Legation.

\*\*NOTE: Included in this amount is the sum of \$8,512.56 transmitted by the Consulate General of Finland in New York to the Fund headquarters.



# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SUOMEN HUOLTO

JULY, 1940

<i>Funds Received</i>	Marks	Marks	Marks
From Finnish donors .....	3,885,970:45		
From special exhibitions.....	488,052:05		4,374,022:50
<i>From abroad</i>			
Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.....	167,758,519:10		
U.S.A. (outside Hoover Fund)	5,278,399:10		
Columbia .....	279,974:40		
England .....	5,208,179:10		
South-Africa .....	1,421,641:65		
Holland .....	3,281,919:25		
Italy .....	9,208:75		
Japan .....	41,536:30		
Canada .....	462,534:90		
Morocco .....	3,495:—		
Portugal .....	19,808:20		
Norway .....	5,536,443:05		
France .....	251,796:55		
Roumania .....	128,297:95		
Sweden .....	73,415,051:85		
Germany .....	991:—		
Switzerland .....	12,479,010:75		
Denmark .....	14,885,258:70		
Hungary .....	787,446:60		
Estonia .....	87,177:95		291,336,690:15

mk. 295,710,712:65

## Grants to the Provinces:

Province of Häme Mattsson	12,390,000:—	
Lehtonen	150,000:—	12,540,000:—
Province of Kuopio Ignatius	1,250,000:—	
Sormunen	13,750,000:—	15,000,000:—
Province of Lappi.....		5,410,000:—
Carried Forward .....		32,950,000:—

{ 12 }

	Marks	Marks	Marks
Brought Forward .....		32,950,000:—	
Province of Mikkeli Jatkola	8,500,000:—		
Lauha	416,000:—	8,916,000:—	
Province of Oulu.....		8,950,000:—	
Province of Turku & Pori....		15,520,000:—	
Province of Uusimaa .....		13,030,000:—	
Province of Vaasa Lahdensuo	14,430,000:—		
Slätis	680,000:—	15,110,000:—	
Province of Viipuri Manner	4,460,000:—		
Herman	25,000:—	4,485,000:—	
To the inhabitants of the			
unter islanys, Havas.....		825,000:—	99,786,000:—
<i>To organizations and private persons.</i>			
Pohj. Apu (Northern Center			
of Aid) Rantasalo.....	100,000:—		
Suomi Byra .....	175,725:—		
P. Mustala .....	155,249:70		
N. Walin for expenses.....	54,877:85		
Health Commission of			
Suomen Huolto .....	16,000,000:—		16,485,852:55
<i>Goods purchased .....</i>			11,351,154:45
Expenses of administration,			
banking and travel.....			972,584:90
Grants made, donations for-			
warded, etc. ....			14,102,555:95
			142,698,147:85

Deposits in the Banks.....	Bank of Finland	148,439,232:35	
Helsingin Osake Pankki.....	48,699:60		
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki .....	1,996,106:45		
Suomen Maat. O. Pankki.....	81,900:—		
" Käsityöl. O. Pankki	600:—		
O/Y Pohj. Yhdyspankki.....	2,440,831:70		
Postisäästöpankki .....	5,194:70	4,573,332:45	153,012,564:80
			mk. 295,710,712:65

Helsinki, 6th of August, 1940  
A.M. Helin.

{ 13 }



THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND  
EXPRESSES HIS THANKS FOR THE FINANCIAL  
AID GIVEN TO FINLAND THROUGH  
EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER

DURING the period of her youthful independence Finland, as a peace-loving country, has sincerely striven to maintain diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all the nations. This striving did in fact everywhere find a response as was seen from the serious interest taken in our fate when our eastern neighbour, the Soviet Union, in despite of the many agreements concluded with us, embarked on war against this country on November 30, 1939.

Not only did our western neighbors and our friends in Europe, with whom we had maintained intimate relations, come to our support in a variety of ways, but the distant American peoples, too, held out a helping hand to us. In the United States of America ex-President Hoover, whose philanthropic interests were previously known everywhere, took the lead in this humanitarian aid.

Finland, which has reared during a period of 300 years countless citizens who chose the United States of America as their new Fatherland, had reason to expect that these emigrants and their descendants would hasten to alleviate the hard lot of their brothers and kinsmen; but to our joy we experienced that in the hour of our country's need the other inhabitants of the United States, as on two previous occasions under ex-President Hoover's leadership, similarly hastened to relieve our distress.

I have had opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the representatives sent to this country by ex-President Hoover to study on the spot the struggle being waged by our united people and the use to which the funds presented by the American people were being put, and I have been able to note the warmth and the solicitude which they have displayed towards our people in the trials to which these have been subjected.

With the authority bestowed on me by our people I thank ex-President Hoover for his exceedingly valuable work and also our benefactors and countless friends in the United States who by gifts of money or by their labors have made possible the help which has alleviated the fate brought upon hundreds of thousands of Finnish civilians by the destruction caused by the war.

In expressing my thanks for this financial and other support I am not forgetting those Finns or descendants of Finns who hastened in person to our succour and would have been prepared to sacrifice their all for Finnish liberty if peace had not been achieved.

On behalf of the Finnish nation and of those who received your help I express to you all our sentiments of honor and gratitude.

KYOSTI KALLIO

Helsinki, July 20th, 1940.

## STATEMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

WHILE taxing her strength to the utmost during the war, and now while gathering it anew for reconstruction work since conclusion of peace, the Finnish nation has received numerous evidences of sympathy, which have encouraged us and still help us in all our efforts. For this sympathy we are deeply grateful.

For various reasons the sympathy of the great public for us could only be expressed in thoughts and words, yet to a surprisingly great extent it has also taken the form of generous deeds in different parts of the world. The American People, whom we have always admired as a nation of active realists, wished to show their sympathy in deeds. The Collection, started under the leadership of President Hoover, serves as a magnificent example of this desire to help us in a practical way.

Skilfully organized, and supported by the sympathy of the entire nation of the United States of America, the collection brought in considerable sums, whereby thousands upon thousands of those in need as a result of the war, have been helped. In numerous homes hope has been restored and a new life started again thanks to the funds collected by the American People.

We still remember gratefully the activity of President Hoover a score of years ago, when by his intervention tens of thousands of Finnish people were rescued from starvation. In the name of the Finnish Government I beg to offer our respectful thanks to President Hoover for his recent efforts in behalf of our country. Here in our distant land we realise however, that without the support of the entire American nation even the best organized and conducted collection could not have produced results such as we have been able to enjoy. The Government of Finland therefore wishes to thank every citizen of the U.S.A. who has in this way expressed sympathy with our nation during these difficult times.

To our thanks we wish to add an assurance that our highest aim is to fulfill our national calling and thus show ourselves worthy of the sympathetic help which we have received.

RISTO RYTI

Helsinki, July, 1940.



STATEMENT BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER,  
A. K. CAJANDER, PRESIDENT OF SUOMEN HUOLTO

*Background of the Support Given to Finland*

IN the early part of the present millennium Russia brought the Greek Orthodox Faith to the eastern home of the Finns and extended her influence to these areas. The main body of the Finns, however, was converted about that time to the Christian Faith by missionaries from the west, from Sweden, with the result that by far the greater part of the Finn area, Finland proper, came under the influence of Sweden.

For centuries Sweden and Finland formed a single state, in which the Finn enjoyed equal status with the Swede, whether the question was of participation in the Diet, of the administration of State affairs, of legal rights, of cultural or economic life. Finnish men and women, from time immemorial, have lived in freedom, cultivating the land of their fathers. Finns and Swedes fought shoulder to shoulder for their common state, often far away on distant battlefields.—It was in a spirit of joint enterprise that Finns and Swedes 300 years ago landed with peaceful intent on the American mainland and built their pioneer cabins on the banks of the Delaware.

When in 1808-1809 Russia succeeded in detaching Finland from Sweden, the then autocratic ruler of Russia, Alexander I, preserved inviolate the political, social and legal order Finland had hitherto enjoyed and allowed Finland to retain her own cultural and economic life. Finland's position became even more independent than it had been during the connection with Sweden. Finland had her own Government and Diet, her own military establishment, her own currency, her own Customs frontiers. The intellectual tie with Sweden remained intact.

In the final upheaval of the last Great War, after a heroic War of Independence in 1918 lasting a few months, in which she was supported by Germany, Finland achieved complete independence, and this independence gave the strongest possible impulse to an all-round development of the nation.

Within twenty years the cultivation of rye was doubled, the wheat harvest was multiplied by thirty. Exports of butter increased three

times over and of cheese four and a half times over. The output of sawn timber was multiplied by six and that of cellulose by fifteen.

The number of elementary school pupils more than doubled, that of secondary school pupils and University students doubled. The number of hospital beds increased by 150 per cent, the number of state and local medical officers by nearly 100 per cent, that of physicians in private practice by 150 per cent, that of dentists by 250 per cent.

These few random figures give an idea of the tremendous rate of development.

When about ten years ago signs of tension began to appear in the general world situation, measures were taken to strengthen the national defense, and, in the degree to which the international situation grew strained, these measures were increased.

At the same time the nation became more and more united. In the War of Independence of 1918 the nation had been divided into two factions. At the turn of the 1920's and 1930's factional feeling had again risen high. Gradually, however, these domestic dissensions faded. The Presidential elections of 1937 marked a decisive turn in this respect. During the autumn of 1939 the unifying progressed at an even quicker rate, and before the end of the year the Finnish people were united and unanimous.

When on the last day of November, 1939, through no fault of her own, Finland became involved in war with the Soviet Union, her power of resistance was wholly unlike what it had been in 1918. True, the will of the Finnish people to freedom has always been unquenchable; the Finns have never borne the yoke of slavery. But now the nation was welded into a single firm whole. Even the masses were enlightened enough to understand what was at stake and what the hour demanded of them. Every Finnish citizen was fully aware of where his duty lay. The economic position of the State was stronger, its military power had increased. All this serves to explain the heroic strength with which Finland, month after month, in spite of the deadly cold of last winter, stubbornly held out in the face of enormous odds. And even in the end Finland's disproportionately long front, after a struggle lasting continuously for three and a half months, did not break. Only unfortunately the 20-year breathing space accorded to Finland had been too short to enable her to prepare with anything like adequate thoroughness for the life and death struggle into which,

absolute in her desire for peace but equally absolute in his insistence on liberty, innocently and against her will, she had been drawn.

The Finnish people had to fight their battle alone. Alone they preserved their freedom, alone defended those values which they held highest, alone stood up for the ideals which they believed to be right. And this they did unanimously.

Such resistance could not but evoke instant respect. And indeed Finland gained the sympathy of other nations to an altogether rare extent. Rare in dimensions was also the material aid which the cultured nations gave Finland.

It was no mere chance that the United States, far away as they are from little Finland, took quite a special interest in Finland. Nor was it by mere chance that ex-President Herbert Hoover, who during the previous Great War beginning with Belgium in 1914, had effectively helped the war distressed civilian population of Europe, and whose name ever since then has commended the special respect of the Finnish people, took the initiative in launching a noble action in the United States for the benefit of the Finnish civilian population. President Hoover can hardly have divined, when he made his warm-hearted speech to Finland on the occasion in 1938 when he was made a Honorary Doctor of the University of Helsinki, that two years later he would be speaking to Finland in an equally warm-hearted language of deeds. The hearts of hundreds of thousands of Finns suffering through the war breathe the profoundest gratitude towards the noble American people.

The Finnish Government, after the heroic efforts of the Finnish people, believed it to be essential to conclude peace. For the nation this was a heavy blow. Yet viewing what has occurred both before and afterwards during the present great war, Finland has scarcely any reason to be ashamed of the war which a hard fate compelled her to wage.

The end of the war did not denote the end of Finland's difficulties. These continue, though in other forms.

Before the war the Finnish state finances were in brilliant order. The public debt was insignificant. The war was a heavy strain on the state finances, and the aftermath of the war is perhaps a still greater strain. Grave domestic problems still remain to be solved.

So deeply different is the outlook on life in Finland and in the Soviet Union, that not a single Finnish man or woman remained in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union, though they were perfectly at liberty to do so. Rather than stay they elected to leave their homes, possessions and birthplaces, the graveyards where their fathers lay and the playing-fields of their childhood behind the new frontier. They preferred relying on the Finnish State, to go on living as free citizens on the soil still remaining to free Finland. The event is surely unique in history. Nevertheless, it has not been easy to ensure the living and comfort of this enormous section of the population. Finland has lost a tenth part of her area, a seventh part of her arable land, more than a fifth of the value of her state forests and a large part of her best productive industrial plant; now, economically weakened, in the smaller territory left to her she must somehow find the necessities of life also for those 485,000, one-seventh of the nation, who used to dwell in the ceded areas. In addition, the homes destroyed by the war of those other evacuees who have since been able to return to their home localities in the eastern border areas, have to be rebuilt. The ruin caused everywhere by the aerial bombardments must also be repaired. New communications have to be created.

In the war it was the joint interest that was at stake, and the consequences of the war have to be jointly borne. This calls for self-sacrifice and calm deliberation. It calls for energy and determination. Mutilated Finland must be made to yield as much as Finland when she was whole, and in the future even much more. This would be impossible without that unanimity which, born already before the war, has endured unweakened both a heroic war and the disappointments of the peace. Nor would the reconstruction of Finland be possible without that tenacity which generations before us have had to acquire in reconstructing over and over again homes destroyed by war and replanting time and again fields laid waste, a tenacity that has found symbolic expression in the exploits of Finnish athletes—that may fittingly be remembered to-day, which should have seen the first competitions, contested in a spirit of international brotherhood, of the XII Olympic Games in the new Stadium at Helsinki.

The cessions of territory under the Peace Treaty, the migrations among the population, the transfers of property and rising taxation will impose a severe strain on the national finances and those of each individual, all the severer as the world situation greatly aggravates



these domestic difficulties. For the entire world is in a state of ferment. Our communications with other countries have been very largely severed, our foreign trade is reduced.

Whatever energy the nation may be capable of showing, force of circumstances compels the lowering for a time of the standard of living. This will fall heaviest on those already in the greatest difficulties, in particular on those whose difficulties have been caused by the war or the peace. The nation's power of resistance to disease is certain to be less next winter than it was last, which was preceded by a period of satisfactory prosperity. Conditions may become serious especially for the children in the border areas and other stricken regions.

Subsequent developments in the world situation have thrust the Finnish war and its aftermath into the shade. Many nations which formerly gave effective help to Finland have become incapable of giving further aid or are themselves in direct need of assistance.

I venture to hope that in spite of all, the civilized nations of the world will not forget Finland's heroic struggle. In particular I believe that the American people, who have ever attached the highest value to the ideals which inspired the Finnish people to incalculable efforts and sufferings in their fight for liberty, will continue to bear Finland in mind.

A. K. CAJANDER.

Helsinki, July 21, 1940.

## REPORT TO THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

### PART I

#### GENERAL REVIEW OF SUOMEN HUOLTO'S ACTIVITIES

##### I. FOUNDING OF SUOMEN HUOLTO

AFTER war had broken out at the end of November, 1939 between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ex-President Hoover organized in the United States of America a collection on a grand scale for the benefit of the Finnish civilian population suffering from hardships as a result of the war. President Hoover hoped that a special national committee wholly independent of the State administration would be formed to take charge of the utilization in Finland of the collected funds. Prime Minister Risto Ryti personally chose a committee of this nature and appointed as its President his predecessor Professor A. K. Cajander, Director-General of the Board of Forestry and former Prime Minister of Finland, and as its members were chosen Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, Member of Parliament, President of the Finnish League of Nurses, Mr. Eino Kilpi, Editor-in-Chief and Mr. Niilo Walin, Government Secretary at the Ministry of Social Affairs, who was made secretary of the committee. The constitution of the committee was approved by President Hoover. The committee adopted the title *Suomen Huolto*—Finlands Folkhjälp (Finnish Relief Fund).

##### 2. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF SUOMEN HUOLTO

Suomen Huolto carries out relief work chiefly through the Provincial Centres for Voluntary Relief subordinated to it, and these in turn primarily through their own local relief centres. Suomen Huolto distributes means for relief purposes chiefly to the Provincial Centres, but it has also been found practicable to grant means for relief purposes to nation-wide special organizations, in which case these are required, in all relief work financed by Suomen Huolto, to maintain close contact with their respective Provincial Relief Centres. Similarly the Provincial Centres mostly distribute the money received by them to their own local relief centres, but are allowed to give part of the means to special organizations active in the province, in particular to such as are represented on the Provincial Centre. This applies specially to cash, which Suomen Huolto has distributed, as a general rule, once a month—during the war months sometimes twice—to all of the Provincial

Centres simultaneously, the basis of division being the estimated relative need in each of the provinces. Consignments of goods have generally been forwarded to the Provincial Centres, though in this case too exceptions are sometimes made for practical reasons.

In most cases the Governor of the province has acted as Chairman of the Provincial Centre, not in any official capacity but as a private citizen; in the Province of Kuopio the Bishop is Chairman and the Governor Vice-Chairman. As the Provincial Governors are also in charge of the official relief provided for evacuees through the Ministry of the Interior and mostly act as Chairmen of the Red Cross District Boards as well, and as the leading organizations founded for the purpose of giving assistance of various kinds, such as the Lotta-Svärd organization, the provincial agricultural and household societies, the Social-Democratic League of Working Women, the Salvation Army, etc., are represented on the Provincial Centres, an extremely close collaboration, or at least close contact, has been achieved between all the bodies through which the war-distressed population may obtain relief. This is important for the reason that it prevents any one person from obtaining relief from several sources, while others, who may be in equally great distress, are given proportionately less.

### 3. THE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION ASSISTED BY SUOMEN HUOLTO

In accordance with ex-President Hoover's wishes Suomen Huolto has restricted its activities solely to civilians. A condition attached in express terms to aid from some other countries too has been that only civilians should benefit. The main groups of the population participating in relief provided by Suomen Huolto are: 1. the evacuees, 2. persons in distress because of air raids, and 3. families of reservists, war-disabled men, where the financial situation of persons belonging to any of these categories is such as to warrant the provision of public relief. This has frequently been established by means of personal visits; nurses and deaconesses, for instance, have assisted in this visiting work. Written statements have not as a rule been demanded, and in many cases, because of the need for haste, the provision of relief has depended on personal knowledge on the part of the local relief centre staff. Suomen Huolto has regarded as a lesser evil the granting of relief to a person not absolutely in need of such assistance than that the distressed should be compelled to wait unnecessarily long for help because of the time needed to procure written evidence of distress. President Hoover's

representatives in Finland have also been of the opinion that help should be given swiftly. Help is real help only when it comes at once.

The restricting by Suomen Huolto of its own relief to civilians in distress caused by the war or the peace has resulted in an appropriate division of labor with the other relief organizations. Thus poor relief as such has remained wholly outside Suomen Huolto's sphere of activities; only those whose distress resulted from the war have been helped by Suomen Huolto. Similarly, all work directly connected with the national defense and with relief for soldiers or medical care for soldiers, has been excluded from Suomen Huolto's programme as falling, so far as these two latter scopes of activity are of a voluntary character, within the sphere of activity of the Lotta-Svärd organization and the Finnish Red Cross.

## PART II

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

#### A. GENERAL SURVEY

Up to June 30, 1940, Suomen Huolto had received from the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. altogether 165,678,144 marks 10 pennis. These funds have been utilized by Suomen Huolto as follows:

a. Grants to Provincial Centres (general relief expenditure) .....	mk. 70,061,250:—
b. Purchases of goods .....	11,706,130:75
c. Expenditure on hospitals maintained by Suomen Huolto .....	8,867,541:—
d. Grants to organizations engaged in relief work.....	8,146,800:—
e. Administration expenses 1/9 — 30/6 — 40 .....	395,837:30
f. Donations passed on in accordance with instructions from the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. ....	1,974,676:85
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>101,152,235:90</b>
g. Deposited on Suomen Huolto's account at the Bank of Finland .....	64,525,908:20
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>mk. 165,678,144:10</b>



#### 4. THE OBJECT OF THE RELIEF WORK

##### 1. *Account of Utilization by Provincial Centres of Grants Received*

The relief work carried out by Suomen Huolto among the formerly mentioned groups of the population in distress caused by the war or the peace has been chiefly of four kinds, viz.,

1. First Aid;
2. Restoration of distressed to financial independence;
3. Moral and spiritual help; and
4. Hygienic and medical care.

For many reasons, financial First Aid was at first the dominant factor in the relief work carried out by Suomen Huolto. This was only natural in view of the fact that the evacuees, ultimately to the number of about 600,000, left their homes by order or voluntarily in circumstances that resulted in their arrival at their destination often in a condition of utter destitution. In many cases they had to set out at such short notice that there was no time for them to choose what to take with them, and in the motorbuses, trucks or sleighs in which they were conveyed only a minimum of baggage could be allowed, more often than not only a small bundle. Thus on their arrival these people were often without money, bedding, eating utensils or other household articles, without overcoats. Many had with them only the clothes they wore, these too mostly too thin for last winter's severe weather, many had worn out their footwear on the way; the children were often barefooted and sometimes even lacked other garments as well, as happened for instance in the Province of Kuopio. Some persons who suffered in the air raids suddenly found themselves paupers. Before compensation was organized for reservists by the Government in February, the families of many reservists were in the direct need, especially the large families, and still more so if they happened to be evacuees as well. If it had not been for the cash payments received from the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. and other sources abroad the position of the evacuees and other civilians in distress would have become unbearable. Gradually it has become necessary, while carrying on actual relief work, for the distressed to be helped to again become self-supporting by providing them with employment. To this end workrooms for evacuee women have been started, tools have been supplied and nets for the fishing population, and the cultivation of small allotments has been encouraged, etc.

Account of the spiritual and moral care as well as of medical and health preventive measures will be given below.

As has been mentioned before, the Finnish Relief Fund carries on its work mainly through the Provincial Centres of Relief Work subject to the Finnish Relief Fund. These Provincial Centres perform their task through the Communal Centres.

##### *a. The Nature of the Relief*

According to the directions and advice of President Hoover's representatives here, the Finnish Relief has tried to give help to the distressed chiefly in kind. Those directions having been brought to the notice of the Provincial Centres, they used quite 2/7ths of the means at their disposal for purchasing goods. The Communal Centres of the Finnish Relief Fund have received from the Provincial Centres 4/7ths of the money appropriated to the latter and out of this they have distributed at least 70% and in some provinces nearly 100% in kind. Thus about 80% of the money has been used for giving support in kind. The relief given in cash has mostly been of the nature of First Aid, and has been given for instance to evacuees just arrived at their destination, to those who have lost their homes in air raids, as money towards the expenses of a funeral, to pay for medical care, etc.

##### *b. Goods Purchased by the Provincial Centres*

The Provincial Centres have spent altogether 22,352,538:00 marks on the purchase of goods. The following table shows what kinds of necessities have been most in demand among the distressed population:

<i>Goods Purchased</i>	<i>Mk.</i>	<i>%</i>
Shoes and boots .....	7,974,906:45	36
Clothing .....	10,158,611:15	45
Bedclothing .....	1,323,362:70	6
Tools and household utensils .....	1,665,129:—	7
Other necessities .....	1,230,528:70	6
Total .....	22,352,538:—	100

Adding together the goods purchased by Suomen Huolto (see above) and those purchased by the Provincial Centres and the local relief centres subordinated to these, it will be seen that out of means

provided by the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. goods have thus been procured altogether for 34,058,668 marks 75 pennis. To this will also be added the numerous purchases of goods made by the Communal Centres.

#### *c. Spiritual and Moral Care*

From the very beginning the Finnish Relief Fund has taken measures for the spiritual welfare of the evacuees. The Provincial Relief Centres are entitled to devote money to engaging the services of clergymen, teachers and lay workers and procuring literature which they have done to a great extent. In some provinces special publications for the evacuees have been published, and the cost has been paid for with means received from the United States.

#### *d. Advisory Work*

At the outset the Finnish Relief Fund adopted a relatively reserved standpoint in regard to advisory work, in particular while the situation was uncertain and the most elementary needs of the distressed as regards clothing and other essentials were still unsatisfied or only partially satisfied. It seemed at first to be more important to remedy the worst hardships than to use money for paying salaries to trained advisers. But in the measure in which the situation improved the Fund allotted more and more means for advisory work, especially in such fields as hygiene, home management and industry, and now also in small farming and agricultural work, in general and various trades, and this advisory work among the evacuees and others in distress caused by the war has now come to have a prominent position, especially since the evacuees have begun to start new homes and got their own small allotments to cultivate.

With a view to providing employment, a number of workrooms together 360 in the whole country and a few workshops were also established in each province.

#### *e. Number of Those Assisted*

Up to this moment there is no exact statement based on documents of the number of those assisted. It is however estimated, with the aid of the information given by the Provincial centres that through the Centres of Relief Work about 400,000 persons have been supported

through the funds received from the United States. If the donations of money and the remarkably large consignments of clothing, food and other goods be included, the number of those who have received support increases by well over 50% or over 600,000 persons. The average amount, counted in money value, given to those supported through the funds received from the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. rises to about mk 250 a person. In reality the sum has noticeably varied. In many cases the assistance has taken the form of immediate First-Aid, the sum paid out has been even much less than the average sum mentioned above. Again, in many cases, especially when homeless children had to be taken care of or sick people have been nursed in hospitals, the assistance has been given for a longer time and has often greatly exceeded the average sum mentioned. About 55% of those supported have been children under 15 years and 30% women.

#### *f. Workers in the Finnish Relief Fund*

The fact that about 11,000 persons month after month have been working unweariedly for the benefit of the population on whom the war or the treaty of peace has brought distress, makes it possible to comprehend the extensiveness and the importance of the work done by the Finnish Relief Fund and the Provincial and Communal Centres subject to it. By far the greater part of these, about 97%, have been working without pay, chiefly the women workers.

### PART III

#### ACCOUNT OF SUOMEN HUOLTO'S PURCHASES OF MATERIAL

As previously explained, relief has been given to the distressed as much as possible in kind. Although Suomen Huolto has sent chiefly cash to the Provincial Centres, with which these and their subordinated local relief centres have procured and distributed essential clothing and other necessities, Suomen Huolto has also on its own behalf contracted for certain goods. The total sum expended on these purchases has already been given, viz., 11,706,130 marks 75 pennis. The following list shows the nature of these purchases.



*Bought in Finland:*

Overcoats .....	11,196	mk. 4,101,599:50
Suit and dress lengths.....	11,684 metres	1,058,425:70
Socks and stockings .....	39,838 pairs	172,177:10
Woolen yarn .....	517 kgs.	43,760:—
Flannel .....	26 metres	258:40
Boots and shoes .....	83,567 pairs	2,758,893:—
		<hr/> 8,135,113:70

*Bought abroad (From Sweden):*

Coats .....	584	82,063:70
Woolen cloth .....	23,474.2 metres	685,780:70
Cloth for bedding and underclothing, and flannel .....	95,551.8 metres	1,025,604:55
Socks and stockings .....	720 pairs	12,646:80
Woolen yarn .....	1,086 kgs.	118,385:65
Reels of thread .....	420 doz.	73,251:10
Boots and shoes .....	5,990 pairs	1,152,198:75
Enamel dishes .....	3,000	49,345:90
Soap .....	22,791 kgs.	371,739:90
		<hr/> 3,571,017:05

*Total from Finland and abroad:*

Overcoats .....	11,780	4,183,663:20
Suiting and woolen cloth .....	37,158.2 metres	1,744,206:40
Cloth for bedding and underclothing, and flannel .....	95,557.8 metres	1,025,862:95
Socks and stockings .....	40,558 pairs	184,823:90
Woolen yarn .....	1,603 kgs.	162,145:65
Reels of thread .....	420 doz.	73,251:10
Boots and shoes .....	89,557 pairs	3,911,091:75
Enamel dishes .....	3,000	49,345:90
Soap .....	22,791 kgs.	371,739:90
		<hr/> mk. 11,706,130:75

These goods have been forwarded through the Provincial Centres to those in need partly also to the Cottage Hospitals maintained by Suomen Huolto.

2. *Account of Suomen Huolto's work in the sphere of medical care, health and health preventive measures.*

In the beginning Suomen Huolto did not intend to engage in medical work which as a relatively independent field of labor, seemed to be more in the Finnish Red Cross's line. Nevertheless, the situation in regard to medical facilities for civilians rapidly became such that Suomen Huolto was compelled to intervene. All hospitals had been

taken over for military purposes; even mental patients except for the dangerous lunatics, were sent home and of the 5,000 patients normally in the tuberculosis sanatoria only 1,400 remained, the rest moving freely about the country, spreading infection. Circumstances compelled the Red Cross to concentrate its energies on army work. Of the foreign ambulances two small hospitals of the Nansenhjelp in North Savo were available solely for civilians. Early in February Suomen Huolto despatched two medical men to study the health situation in North Finland, when it was found that in certain North Finnish rural communes 46 per cent of the evacuee children were ill, and that in one rural commune the mortality among the evacuee children was 14 times higher than among the local children. In these circumstances Suomen Huolto appointed a special Health Commission under the chairmanship of the Director-General of the Medical Board, Dr. O. Reinikainen, to take the necessary measures. As other members of the Commission were chosen the member of Suomen Huolto, Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, M.P., Med. Doc. Severi Savonen and Miss Tyyne Luoma, Directress of the Institute of Hygiene.

Since February, 1940 the activities of Suomen Huolto have included both health preventive measures and medical care for the evacuees and other civilians suffering on account of the war. Towards the end of April this work was started. Work in this branch is directed specially to the care of *infants*, as these suffered most through the evacuations.

Suomen Huolto has arranged for travelling children's clinics to tour every part of the country. Altogether 9 physicians and 9 nurses have been employed for this work, and about 15,000 children have been medically examined. In these clinics medical advice and medicine have been provided, mothers have been given instructions in the care of children, and literature on this subject has been distributed. One measure was the publication of a booklet on the care of infants; an edition of 100,000 copies is now nearly exhausted. Suomen Huolto has further engaged midwives to tour the country districts for the purpose of giving advice to expectant mothers, and of founding lying-in homes for evacuees. The midwives have also accompanied the travelling clinics and given advice to expectant mothers. Many hundreds of expectant mothers have been examined and have received necessary advice.

In many rural communes, where evacuees are living in considerable numbers, Suomen Huolto has maintained Health Sisters and

Deaconesses for hygienic and nursing work, especially with a view to the welfare of the children.

As regards ordinary *medical care*, hospital cottages of many kinds have been opened and are still being maintained by Suomen Huolto, including some for general cases, others for children, for consumptives, for maternity cases and mental cases. The highest number of such cottages was 171, and the total number of beds, 3,725. Of these there are 771 beds in the general hospital cottages, 519 beds in the children's hospital cottages, 1314 beds for tuberculous cases, 171 beds in the maternity cottages and 950 beds for mentally deranged patients. At the moment the number of hospital beds maintained by Suomen Huolto is slightly smaller than before for the reason that transfers, partly arranged by the Government, of evacuees to new localities have led to the closing of some hospital cottages, and there has not yet been time to start all the ones needed, a matter which is of less consequence just now as during the warm months the need for them is not what it is sure to be when autumn comes. New hospital cottages will be started in the near future, especially in the eastern border areas, of which the evacuated population has been able to return home comparatively recently.

The hospital cottages opened by Suomen Huolto have been crowded to capacity most of the time, sure proof that they have filled an urgent need. In this respect special mention is merited by the numerous *maternity hospital cottages*, in which evacuee mothers have given birth to large numbers of new citizens, a matter which was very important, since in the crowded quarters where the evacuees especially at first were compelled to live, this was very difficult. The *children's hospital cottages*, too, have been a great blessing, similarly the extra accommodation Suomen Huolto has been able to provide for *consumptives* to supplement that in the previously existing institutions.

Suomen Huolto has also paid for large numbers of artificial limbs and spectacles and for dental treatment for evacuees.

A special polyclinic for evacuees has been founded in Helsinki, and a bacteriological laboratory in the provinces, at Kuopio, having in view the possibility of epidemics.

##### 5. ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN RELIEF WORK

Reference was made above to the circumstance that Suomen Huolto also has made grants to nation-wide special organizations. A



Photo by Aarne Pietinen Co.

PROFESSOR AIMO K. CAJANDER, Chairman of Suomen Huolto.  
Former Prime Minister of Finland.



MEMBERS OF SUOMEN HUOLTO

Left to Right: Niilo K. Walin, Minister of Social Welfare; Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, Member of Parliament; Professor A. K. Cajander, Chairman; Eino Kilpi, Chief Editor, Social Democrat.



Photo by Dr. Thérèse Bonney

Conference between members of Suomen Huolto and American representatives of the Finnish Relief Fund.

Professor A. K. Cajander  
F. Dorsey Stephens

Miss Kyllikki Pohjala  
W. Hallam Tuck





Photo by Pictinen, Helsinki  
Typical clothing warehouse — as seen in many provincial centers.



SCENES OF WAR DESTRUCTION



## REFUGEE SCENES



Refugees with their few belongings en route to relief centers.



Awaiting evacuation.



Awaiting evacuation.



On the way to a new home.



## TYPES OF CIVILIANS AIDED



Karelian refugees.



Children with a matron at a  
refugee center.



A Karelian vocational school.



Junior Lotta Svaard group.  
Mr. Robert Maverick on the right.



Refugees awaiting employment.



Group at children's cottage hospital.



Evacuated children.



Evacuated children.



Refugees in a school building near Suonenjoki.



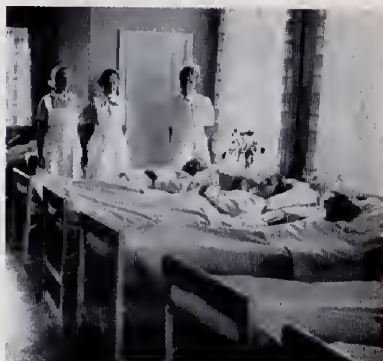
## HOSPITAL WORK



New born children of evacuated people.



Dr. E. Leppo examining children.

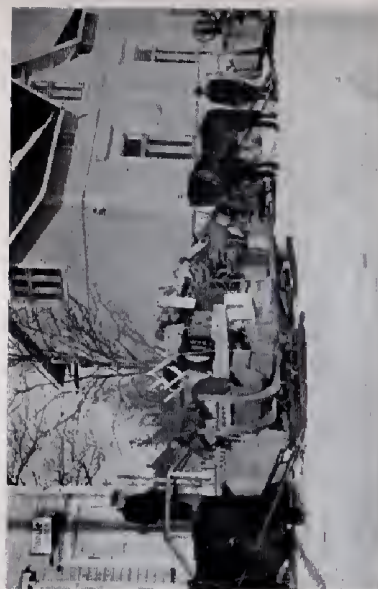


Ward in a cottage hospital.



A home for invalids in Helsinki.

## HANGO



Sleighs loaded preparatory to evacuation.



Evacues en route to busses.



Young mother waiting to go to a new home.



A last look at the peace monument.





Children en route to busses.



Collecting personal possessions.



Personal property mostly beds and blankets.

All photographs reproduced without mention of the name of the artist were taken by Mr. Robert Maverick or Mr. Frank Muto, Staff Photographer.



Waiting to be picked up by trucks.

total sum of 8,146,800 marks has been used by Suomen Huolto in this way. As the work of these organizations casts light on the relief work carried on in different forms and in different parts of the country with the aid of money received from the United States, an account is given below of that done by the most important of them.

1. *The Central Association of Agricultural Societies* received in the early part of last April a grant of 2 million marks from Suomen Huolto was made to be utilized for the provision of allotment cultivation facilities for the families of the fallen and wounded soldiers. Preference was to be given to families with many children in both rural areas and cities. The average amount of assistance per family was to be 1000 marks.

In this way support has been provided for 2000 families of the fallen or wounded soldiers in different parts of Finland. A condition of this relief has been that the family must be poor. It was further stipulated that relief in this form was to be given only to families whose existing holding of land was relatively small (not exceeding 3 hectares), whether owned or leased, and which were in difficulties in regard to the sowing of their land this spring, and to families for which a parcel of arable land could be leased.

The cultivation programme observed was as follows:

- a. 0.35 - 0.50 ares of root-crops and other vegetables per consuming unit; carrots, turnips (preferably from shoots), swedes, onions (to be sown as early as possible with seed), cabbage (including late varieties) and beetroot.
- b. 0.75 - 1.25 ares of peas per consuming unit.
- c. 2 - 5 ares of potatoes per consuming unit. Less in densely populated areas, if necessary.
- d. Cereals (barley, spring wheat) as much as there was room for, preferably not less than 10 ares per consuming unit.
- e. 1 - 3 ares of green fodder for a pig, if one could be obtained, a mixture of different cereals, vetch and peluski.
- f. A pig, if opportunities existed for keeping one.

Assistance was further allowed to be given for fertilizers, soil-breaking, insecticides and other agricultural requisites at the discretion of the advisory expert.

2. At the beginning of April Suomen Huolto made a grant of 3,290,000 marks to the *League of Agricultural Clubs* for the provision of agricultural club facilities for the children of evacuee and reservist families. The money was to be used for procuring fertilizers and leasing club allotments. A grant was also made to the League of Agricultural Clubs for the purchase of seed, but this grant was not needed, as adequate supplies of seed potatoes and other seeds were received from Holland as a gift. Later an additional grant of 500,000 marks was made for advisory work. With the aid of this money it was possible greatly to extend and popularize agricultural club work, especially with a view to those in distress caused by the war. Cultivation work under the auspices of the League of Agricultural Clubs is now being carried out in 351 rural communes and municipalities in Finland (out of a total of roughly 500) and the number of club members is about 90,000. This latter is more than double that of last year, thanks to the grants made by Suomen Huolto, though the number is not as great as had been hoped for in the beginning, and of the total about 60,000 or two-thirds are young members of evacuee or reservist families.

To improve the advisory work carried on in connection with the clubs the League has used the funds granted to it to employ Home Management teachers as assistants to the club advisory experts. Further, courses in preserving and cooking have been arranged for club members of the evacuee and reservist class. Towards the autumn handicraft courses are to follow.

3. The Library Association of Finland received in April a grant of 300,000 marks to be used for providing supplementary collections of books for the local public libraries in localities where evacuees were present in considerable numbers to enable the libraries to serve their needs with increased efficiency. Applications were received from altogether 118 central libraries for about 500 collections. Out of the grant made to the Association 250 collections could be provided for altogether 108 communes.

A discount of 25 per cent was obtained on books ordered from publishers and a certain number of books in good condition was bought from second-hand booksellers. 240 supplementary collections were put together in 12 series A-L in such a way that there were always 20 identical collections. Of the series two, K and L, comprised only juvenile literature, as applications had been received from several

localities solely for books of this nature, and even the other series contained relatively much juvenile literature. The remaining 10 collections were all different, and in the composition of these an attempt was made to observe the special wishes which some libraries had expressed in their applications. Each collection comprised 36-40 bound volumes. Altogether 9376 bound volumes were despatched in these collections.

For arranging the collections the Library Association was given the free use of a spacious gymnastics hall in the building of the Board of Education. Typewriters and other such material belonging to the State Library Bureau were also freely placed at the Association's disposal. The actual labor was carried out under the guidance of the Association's staff by library officials and servants from certain ceded areas, chiefly from Viipuri, who are now unemployed. Altogether 12 persons worked in this way for long or short periods.

As an indication of the significance of this extra support to the public libraries in the circumstances now prevailing in Finland a few extracts are given below of the statements and reports attached to applications from the central libraries.

"The Board of the Central Library includes the Chairman and members of the Voluntary Relief Centre, all of whom were present at the meeting of the Board. The Voluntary Relief Centre and the Library Board were thus able to discuss the matter jointly. In our opinion Suomen Huolto could not have put the 300,000 marks to better use than by supplying these gifts of books. It was the right admirable act at the right moment. Our library contains few books and of these the greater part are of an instructive character. The mass of evacuees, however, who have left their homes in Karelia cannot yet read much literature for purposes of study. We ask therefore to be given books for children and young people, and fiction." (Merikarvia Rural Commune Library).

"— express at the same time my thanks that this action for providing books has been launched, and hope that even the doubters will see in time its importance as an educational factor, for now if ever the evacuees in particular need more than bread and a warm hearth if they are to live. — When evacuees arrived here early last December and the spirit of the people in general demanded stimulation in the clash of war, the library became an object of quite special interest. During these four months 1,600 borrowings have



been made from the Central Library and most of them were made by evacuees. The library has been utilized by all classes of the population regardless of age and education." (Ähtäri Rural Commune Library).

4. *The Bishop of the Diocese of Tampere* was granted a sum of 150,000 marks in January by Suomen Huolto for the promotion of Christian welfare work among the juvenile element of the evacuees. From the beginning of the year up to the beginning of May, four clergymen paid out of this sum have worked among the evacuees in the diocese with special regard to the spiritual welfare of young people. A lively activity was maintained in the form of meetings, visits to homes, and courses.

The Bishop granted to the association Boy's Centre 60,000 marks of the sum granted to him for work among evacuated boys. The best workers in the country in Christian work among boys, the experienced secretaries of the Christian Boys' Work movement, have been able, thanks to this grant, to carry on extensive and varied work among the boys and at the same time to make the necessary preparations for summer camp work among Karelian boys. Further it has been possible to print and distribute on a large scale among the Karelian boys the cleverly edited monthly of the Boys' Centre "Joka Poika" (Every Boy), by sending gratis consignments to evacuee centres all over the country.

The Bishop also gave 50,000 marks to the Christian League of Finnish Youth, which has, during the whole of this year, with its extensive network of branches and highly developed forms of activity, concentrated especially on the service of evacuated youth. This league had numerous sub-sections and societies in Karelia before the war, so that it was very well qualified to achieve close contact with evacuated young people both through its male secretaries and in particular its female secretaries, who had abundant opportunities for work during the war among evacuated girls. The League has carried on work for the benefit of evacuees by means of frequent visits and literature and by organizing summer camps. The summer camp centre Pöyhölä owned by the League at Keuruu has been of great service. Active workers of the Christian Youth Societies of the evacuated parishes were given facilities to attend this year's Church Youth Congress, a measure that proved to be well conceived from the point of view of spiritual welfare work among the people.

5. *To the League of Social-Democratic Woman Workers* (Sosialidemokraattinen Työläisnaisliitto) the Finnish Relief Fund allotted 1,5 million marks for relief work. The League has so far used only a part of the sum at its disposal, chiefly carrying on its work in the form of courses of different kinds. Those who have attended the courses have for instance been furnished with sewing material at the sewing courses, and they have made clothes for themselves and for their children; and those who attended the agricultural courses have been furnished with all the seeds needed. In connection with the courses, the League has also arranged lectures, and on these occasions pictures and films have been shown illustrating that which is taught at the courses. The break-up of the course has been arranged as a festival with an instructive programme, in which the participants of the course took part as performers. Thus the courses also form an intellectual recreation. The courses have chiefly been attended by evacuees, but other persons in distress caused by the war have also had the right to attend.

#### PART IV

#### FUTURE PLANS AND UTILIZATION OF THE BALANCE OF THE FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

As will have appeared from the above, Suomen Huolto still has on deposit a sum received from the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. amounting to 64,525,908:00 marks 50 pennis. These funds together with those from other sources and those which it is to be hoped will be received in the future, will enable Suomen Huolto to continue its work.

The situation in Finland has naturally greatly altered since the end of the war. But unfortunately the need for financial first aid persists. This is needed by those evacuees, about 120,000 in number, added to the 500,000 previously evacuated who were compelled to migrate from their home localities because of the peace terms, in some areas, especially those on the north coast of Lake Ladoga, so rapidly that there was no time for them to take much property with them. Above all, however, this is the case with those previously evacuated persons, about 90,000 in number, who have returned to their homes in the devastated areas of North Karelia and the border regions of Kainuu. Reports of the



wretched plight of these people have been numerous in the Finnish Press of late. As soon as it became known they had been advised to return to their homes, but that the measures necessary for ensuring them a new start in life had not yet been taken, Suomen Huolto organized an intensive relief action. To mention one detail only, a sum of 1,000,000 marks was reserved for the speedy provision of bedding, cooking utensils and tools for these border region evacuees who to a great extent already have returned home. Suomen Huolto also sent a large amount of food, chiefly received from Denmark. In the future Suomen Huolto will continue to attend with special care to the needs of these evacuees in their difficult situation.

Suomen Huolto intends to maintain the hospital cottages up to the spring of next year. For it is to be feared, especially if the great war continues, that next winter will be a time of widespread sickness, in particular among the children and this chiefly on account of undernourishment; the past winter was bad enough, though that was preceded by a time during which the great majority had known nothing of want and thus their powers of resisting disease were unimpaired. Other activities, too, will be continued, though except for the provision of tools, etc., and work among the border population, they will be on a smaller scale while the summer lasts, as at that season distress is in general at its lowest. In the autumn months the degree of intensity will have to be increased to ensure that everything is ready for the winter. It is intended to continue the general programme of action at least to the end of the year, if possible over the winter. But in the future, too, relief work will not be permitted to become mere routine work; on the contrary, Suomen Huolto will go on adapting its measures to the prevailing situation at any time, always keeping in mind that where speedy help is called for, help shall be speedily forthcoming, so far as Suomen Huolto or any of subsidiary organizations are concerned.

A. K. CAJANDER, President

July, 1940.

## THE PRESENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE NEEDS OF SUOMEN HUOLTO IN FINLAND

Letter to ROBERT V. W. MAVERICK, Representative

As is evident from the report I sent you of the situation at the end of July, Suomen Huolto still has funds at its disposal, chiefly in the Bank of Finland, amounting to mk. 153,012,564:80. This saving has been possible mainly by reducing the monthly grants which, besides the large supplies of clothing, food, etc. received chiefly from the Scandinavian countries, have been sent to and distributed partly by the Provincial Centres and partly by certain organizations. During the war months these centres and organizations together distributed about 20 million marks a month, but already in May the grants were reduced to 10 millions, and during the summer months to 3 million marks. It was considered that those in distress caused by the war could more easily find work during the summer and that the need for clothing was not so great during the warm season. Besides it was thought a good thing for these people to get used to managing with what they had and to finding work for themselves. Only the medical care and health preventive measures have been maintained almost at the same level during the summer as during the winter and spring months. In autumn the relief work must again be intensified, since otherwise it is to be feared that the winter will be very trying; for the distress than will scarcely be less than it was last winter, but the means at our disposal will not be enough even to give one half of the monthly support given then.

You, Mr. Maverick, are well acquainted with our evacuation problems. Against her own will Finland became involved in war and thus had to carry on a purely defensive struggle. The war was therefore fought on Finnish soil, though fortunately in the frontier areas. These areas had to be evacuated. This evacuation was carried out by degrees, as required by the progress of the war, but it had always to be done in a very short time. In the end the number of these compulsorily evacuated amounted to about 465,000. Added to these were a great number of voluntary evacuees, so that the total was about 600,000, perhaps even more. Even those who voluntarily left their homes had in many cases done so on the recommendation of the authorities. Through the treaty of peace this number was increased by 120,000 of those whose homes had not formerly been evacuated. These 120,000 deemed it impossible to stay on in the ceded areas under the dominion of the Soviet Union,

and therefore they had to move precipitately to the area still remaining to Finland. On the other hand 90,000 persons, who had formerly been subjected to compulsory evacuation, were able to return to their home localities in the eastern frontier areas left to Finland, though almost everything had been destroyed there during the war.

The voluntary evacuees who, after the treaty of peace, returned to their homes in Helsinki, Turku, Lahti, etc. are mostly in a position not to require any support, except in cases where their homes have been destroyed in the air raids. More than one half of the number of evacuees, —altogether about 485,000 persons—both those who through the treaty of peace were unable to return home and the 120,000 who had to leave their homes after the treaty—are still more or less in need of assistance. Similarly the main part of those 90,000 who have returned to their homes by the eastern frontier are also in need of support.

The Finnish State has done all it can to improve the position of those who are in distress through the war, and it must be noted with pleasure that the Parliament has voted unanimously on these matters.

The damages done by the Finnish troops will be compensated for by the State according to the law regarding a state of war. The damages to property and goods done by the enemy through bombing, etc. on this side of the present frontier will be compensated according to the laws regarding insurance against damage done by war, by which the citizens are mutually responsible for damage done to property and goods.

All those (about 40,000 farmer families) who lost their land through the ceding of territory to the Soviet Union will be given arable land and woodland in the area left to Finland through the so-called Rapid-Colonization Act, partly through the voluntary surrendering of land, but chiefly through expropriation. All those who lost property or goods in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union will be given compensation for what they lost; full compensation up to a value of 320,000 marks, but upwards from this the compensation will be given according to a falling scale. To make such compensation possible, a general progressive tax will be imposed upon the nation. 10,000 marks of the compensation will be paid in cash, the rest chiefly in government bonds of 4 years duration, a small part in bonds of various periods. These bonds cannot be transferred without the permission of the

Revenue Board, but they can for instance be used as payment for colonization land and for paying the government taxes.

The Parliament has granted enough money to reconstitute the farms (about 2,000) which, with dwelling-houses, cow-sheds, etc., were destroyed in the eastern frontier areas.

It must be said that the Finnish State has done its best to assist those who have suffered in these ways. The war was the common misfortune of the whole nation, and together the people are struggling to repair its damages. If we are only permitted to live in peace, we shall be able to carry out this task.

The figures mentioned above may not, measured by American standards, seem so very big. But considering that Finland has a population of only 3.6 millions, these tasks seem tremendous. Naturally they cannot be carried out at once; some time is needed for the realization of these schemes. Thus, for instance the evacuated farmers cannot get their farms in order before the autumn of next year. The payment of compensation for damages done through the war according to the Act regarding war insurance is arranged to stretch over a period of three years.

Before it is possible to give compensation for property left in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union, the value of this property must be estimated. These payments may be postponed until the turn of the year or till the spring. The reconstituting of the eastern frontier areas must be delayed until next year.

The State has given regular relief to those who had been called to the colors and to their families but, especially in cases where the families have been large, this relief has often not been sufficient. During the time when they served in the army, many of the reservists lost their posts, or temporarily lost the possibility of carrying on the trade they had pursued. The disabled men receive a pension, but in many cases this is not sufficient if it takes time for them to learn a new, suitable trade and to get a chance of working at this trade. The widows of fallen soldiers also get a pension which, however, for those with many children may be comparatively small, and everybody cannot immediately get a chance of earning some additional money.

Thus it will be some time before the immediate damages caused by our own war are repaired. Next winter will be especially critical, whereas the following one may pass more easily.



Some necessary displacements of evacuees have also caused a change for the worse. The evacuations of last autumn and winter had to be performed very quickly. The people were sent chiefly to places by the railways or other important lines of communication. The Province of Uusimaa and on the whole the neighborhood of many larger towns were intended for voluntarily evacuated persons. Afterwards it was necessary to carry out adjustments between different districts, and so Uusimaa has received a great number of Karelian evacuees to take care of. To the evacuees these displacements were very undesirable. They had already got used to their hosts and hostesses, and when they were transported to other, unknown parts, they had to live with new hosts. It takes time for both parties to get to know and to understand each other. The chances of earning a livelihood were also lessened through these moves. It had been intended to carry out these adjustments during the weeks immediately after the conclusion of peace on March 12th, but they were delayed because of the shortage of gasoline. As a result of this delay, the allotments which the evacuees were to cultivate, were to a great extent left in the hands, not of those who had started working on them, but of others.

The helpfulness of the Finnish people, both during the war and after it, towards those who had suffered has been unusually great. Financial circumstances in Finland are generally very much below the standard of those in Sweden, wherefore there are limits to this helpfulness. The heavy taxes will above all greatly restrict the mutual voluntary relief action of the Finnish people, and the decline of foreign trade, on which the finances of Finland depend, will necessitate a lowering of the standard of living all round.

During last winter all the distressed were substantially supported. The State arranged for rather modest lodgings, and for the feeding of the evacuees. With the help of voluntary gifts those in want were given wearing apparel and as far as possible overcoats and generally one set of underclothing and also boots, shoes, socks and stockings. Besides this the evacuees who had only been able to bring very little with them, were supplied with bedding material, household articles and eating utensils. During the summer, the relief work was greatly limited, and the underclothing and footwear especially have become worn out, and a very great part of the evacuees, particularly those who have large families, have been unable to get new ones to replace them. It has been specially necessary—and this has been done during the

summer—for the distressed to be furnished with working utensils, tools, sewing machines, nets, etc. with which they may earn a livelihood.

The evacuees living in eastern Uusimaa — i.e. east of the capital— can be mentioned as an example of the difficulties caused by the necessary displacements mentioned above. These evacuees had been living in Häme and Satakunta, where they had already settled down to some kind of a regular life. Now they have to start again from the beginning, and since the population of eastern Uusimaa consists of small farmers who have scarcely enough for themselves, much less anything to offer to strangers, the situation of the evacuees is, at least at present, very difficult. The Inspector employed by Suomen Huolto reports on the circumstances in which these evacuees are living as follows:

“On my travels I visited some evacuee homes and found that in many of these even the barest necessities were lacking. In many homes there were no real beds, but straw mattresses made of sack-cloth were placed in the corners of the rooms. There was a great want of pillows and quilts or blankets. Thus a family of 9 members had between them only one quilt and one blanket. Another family of 6 members had 2 beds and 1 blanket, and another, consisting of seven persons, had two quilts, and in one home seven children slept on straw mattresses and had only one cover between them. When I asked the mother how the children managed with only one cover, she answered smilingly that they used it in turns, so that the one who felt the cold most was allowed to use it for a while, then it was taken over by the next and so on. Generally in every home there was a want of blankets, pillows, and sheeting and many of the evacuees had to sleep on the floors. Some homes had no other furniture than a table and a few chairs or a wooden bench and, as for eating utensils, they often had only a cup or two, a couple of plates and some forks and knives. In one home, where the people had just been out in the woods picking berries, the mother of the family wanted to offer berries to the visitor, but as the only plate in the house had been broken that same morning, the berries had to be eaten out of a coffee cup. In many places they had rooms enough, but the furniture was very scanty.

“Luckily the food has been sufficient, but now a lack of clothing is beginning to make itself felt. Especially women’s and children’s underclothing will be needed. Warm clothes for winter wear and footwear are needed for everybody. A small supply of overcoats is still left from last winter, but all the other supplies are almost used up.

"There is yet another problem which greatly troubles the helpers in the relief work, namely the fact that many of the homes of the evacuees are not, in their present state, fit for winter use, so they urgently need to be put in repair."

When this is the state of things in the province in which the capital is situated, it is easy to understand that the need is still greater farther away, especially among the evacuees who have recently been removed to other districts, but also among the others.

The circumstances of those who have returned to their homes in the communes by the eastern frontier are perhaps the worst. The following facts may be mentioned:

In the eastern frontier communes nearly all the houses were burnt down or otherwise destroyed. According to the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Eastern Frontier Areas, 174 dwelling-houses and 630 outhouse-buildings were destroyed in Ilomansti, the southernmost of the frontier communes. In the other eastern communes, counted from south to north, the following numbers of houses were destroyed: in Pielisjärvi Commune 133 dwelling-houses, in Kuhmo Commune 327, in Suomussalmi Commune 268, in Kuusamo Commune 294, in Salla Commune 316, in Savukoski Commune 63, in Kemijärvi 33 and in the most northern of the communes, in Petsamo by the Arctic Ocean, 392 dwelling-houses were destroyed, while in all these communes the number of destroyed sheds and other outhouses is still very much greater. The Finnish State has, as stated above, granted funds for the rebuilding, but during the summer, when the transportation of timber from the forests to the place of building is difficult and very expensive, it has been almost impossible to erect proper dwelling-houses, so the people have had to be content with putting up huts made of fresh wood and shelters for the animals against the coming winter.

A great part of the families — in number about 90,000 — who during the war had been compulsorily evacuated but after the war had returned home, have been living since the spring among the ruins of their devastated homes while tilling the land. Some of these families have been living in huts made of boughs and twigs, some in caves and hollows, some families have used kilns saved from the general destruction, in short, they lived wherever they found a shelter from rain and cold. Yet, in spite of all their difficulties and hardships these

people want, above all else to stay near their homes, taking care of what is left of their belongings, seeing to the harvest and looking after the surviving cattle. The report of the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Eastern Frontier Areas says that, on account of the war and the evacuations, an average of 50 per cent. of the milch-cows were slaughtered or otherwise died, and practically the whole stock of pigs, sheep, and poultry in these areas were exterminated since their evacuation was impossible. Chattels, supplies of clothing, food, etc. were generally destroyed during the war, except for the small bundles the people were able to carry with them when they were evacuated.

About 70-80 per cent. of those who lost their homes in the frontier areas were poor people with large families. Living as they are under such primitive conditions this part of the population suffers especially severely from want of bedding. Rags and sacks are used to make the so-called beds softer. Likewise there is urgent need for clothing, particularly for the children, among whom sickness is already widespread. For instance in Kuhmo about a hundred children have already died since returning home.

Under these circumstances the hygienic conditions are not what they should be, and sickness spreads. Fortunately, the conditions during the cold winter and the dry summer have been relatively satisfactory in this regard. In spite of this, however, 40 per cent. of the evacuee children examined in some districts were ill, and in one parish the death-rate among evacuee children was 14 times higher than among the local children. Next winter may be noticeably worse, since the nation's power of resistance is now weaker than it was a year ago, and we cannot be sure that the weather conditions will be as advantageous from the point of view of the nation's health as they were last winter and this summer. Attention must particularly be directed to the medical care and the general care of the children.

The Finnish nation does not want to complain about its fate. It has steadfastly striven to overcome these temporary hardships. This is, however, a more difficult task for the Finnish nation than it would be for many other nations in a better financial position, with a more fertile land and a warmer climate than Finland. The whim of Fate, if one may be allowed to use such an expression, has arranged that almost the only line of communication between the larger part of Europe and the Atlantic Ocean runs via Petsamo, situated on the Finnish coast of the Arctic Ocean, but in spite of this fact, Finland of



all the small nations, is the one which lies farthest away from the world. There is, however, a hope that the American people will not forget Finland despite its being more or less away in a corner. It is the wish nearest to my heart that President Hoover in planning his scheme for the relief of the distressed nations of Europe will also include Finland.

A. K. CAJANDER

August 20, 1940

F. DORSEY STEPHENS  
FIRST REPRESENTATIVE IN FINLAND OF THE  
FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

Mr. Stephens was on active service with The Commission for Relief in Belgium from December 1914 to April 1916 and also from December 1918 to May 1919 in Brussels, Belgium; St. Quentin, Charleville and the Aisne District in Northern France. He was also a member of the American Relief Administration, serving in 1919 in Jugo Slavia and in 1922 in Russia.

Mr. Stephens, who represented the Fund in Finland in December 1939 and January 1940, was in France when this report was prepared for the printer. The editors have not been able to communicate with him regarding this report.

THE following extracts from the files of the Fund in New York indicate briefly his connection with the operation as the first American representative of the Fund in Helsinki and show the speed with which the relief operation was initiated.

December 5, 1939. Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. organized in New York and legally incorporated the next day.

December 14, 1939. Extract from cablegram to Mr. Stephens in Paris:

"Herbert Hoover requests you proceed Helsinki contact Government earliest to act as representative Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. survey general needs civilian relief reporting by cable telephone."

December 16, 1939. Mr. Stephens telephoned to Mr. Hoover in New York and received amplification of his instructions.

December 18, 1939. Cablegram from Mr. Hoover to Prime Minister Ryti in Helsinki:

"Pending the appointment of your relief committee I am remitting you today one hundred thousand dollars from the Finnish Relief Fund incorporated under my chairmanship for general civilian relief. The American Red Cross having undertaken the supplying of medicines and hospital supplies the remittances from our Fund have been raised for general civilian relief purposes."

December 19, 1939. Mr. Stephens left Paris en route to Finland.

December 21, 1939. Mr. Stephens arrived Stockholm and reported on possible needs.

December 22, 1939. Mr. Stephens arrived Helsinki.

December 23, 1939. Cablegram from Mr. Hoover to Prime Minister Ryti in Helsinki:

"I have today remitted to you second hundred thousand dollars for Aimo Cajander's Committee Stop In the dreadful crisis which the Finnish people are so bravely confronting may I assure you of the unprecedented expressions of sympathy and prayer for their welfare which are flowing to them at their sad Christmas season from American homes in every part of our country."

December 23, 1939. Extract from cable from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Hoover:

"Have seen committee which includes Cajander Chairman Miss Kyllikki Pohjala member Parliament Walin of Social Welfare Ministry and one other Stop Committees function to coordinate all foreign donations for civilian relief has commenced distribution through already existing local committees".

December 26, 1939. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens in Helsinki:

"Will take some days get accurate figures regarding needs but preliminary inquiries indicate over half million evacuated civilians requiring assistance Stop Essential foodstuffs already being purchased locally with your remittances and distributed through local committees Stop Only limited amounts warm clothing available urgentest need is for wide boots shoes blankets underwear overcoats Stop Expect full press support as those representatives already seen are most anxious assist."

December 29, 1939. Mr. Stephens cabled to the Fund in New York:

"Visited yesterday province containing about one hundred thousand evacuees lodged wherever possible with local inhabitants balance schools etcetera Stop Government providing minimum food requirements for compulsorily evacuated from war zone about forty thousand this proving largely women children Stop Our funds used to supplement government allowance especially with milk butter white bread for mothers children also to purchase clothing fuel and for assistance to evacuees from nearby towns now under almost daily air bombardment Stop Provincial governor directs relief for which each commune responsible Stop Latter obligated take in refugees up to sixty

percent its population Stop Refugees well treated spirit marvelous gratitude to America touching Stop Lutheran Bishop Lehtonen cooperating with governor extremely active in material moral relief Stop Fourth member Eino Kilpi."

January 5, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to the Fund in New York:

"Cabling re publicity and purchasing program Stop Tuck anxious come Finland I suggest he join eventually replace me Stop Planning leave Friday night probably with Times correspondent for Kuopio Province where reported refugee situation least favorable Stop Am broadcasting again next week over Columbia."

January 8, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to the office in New York:

"Due fact local charitable funds exhausted and refugees Kuopio Province evacuated hurriedly from war zone practically possessionless our funds hitherto used solely for shoes clothing to exclusion essential supplementary foodstuffs nevertheless no complaints but touching gratitude for American help Stop During visit there accompanied by representative International Newsphotos small absolutely open undefended town Suonenjoki harboring six hundred refugees bombed machine gunned fortunately no casualties full stop. Would you like details supply Ministry estimates necessary foodstuff importations next six months for civilian population."

On January 5, 1940 Mr. W. Hallam Tuck, then in Brussels, Belgium, was requested to proceed to Finland to relieve Mr. Stephens who was compelled to return to Paris for personal reasons. Mr. Tuck arrived in Helsinki on January 12.

January 10, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Hoover:

"Following six months civilian import estimate in tons rye flour thirty thousand wheat flour fifty rolled oats thirty rice five corn forty oil cakes ten sugar fifty salt sixty lard eight vegetable oils five salt herrings three dried peas four coffee twelve thousand tea three hundred cocoa hundred prunes fifteen hundred raisins fifteen hundred dried apples thousand other dried fruit five hundred fresh fruit two thousand spices two thousand soap two thousand."



January 17, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to the Fund in New York:

"Assuming relief program satisfactorily worked out we planning leave for North twenty fifth with Propaganda Minister I propose continue on to Scandinavian states Tuck returning Helsinki Stop View necessity his leaving for Belgium latest February twelfth consider you should send representative to arrive about tenth Stop I might be available again early March but consider advisable have representative here during part interval Stop Courage of the people remains unimpaired."

January 20, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Hoover:

"Your NLT fifteenth figures given ours tenth now slightly altered based on peace time importations Stop Have carefully checked with experts Stop After elimination gifts and proposed purchases other countries following items best procurable America rye rolled oats rice semolina corn lard dried peas dried fruit Stop Six months supply above would cost approximately eight million dollars Stop Your suggestion to undertake essential food commodity imports for six months fully discussed with Cajander and submitted by him Prime Minister both fully approve provided you confirm without responsibility attain minimum figure mentioned Stop All imports would be shipped to Cajander Committee and sold by them to government for Finnish mark equivalent of CIF dollar cost Stop In discussion we stressed strengthening and simplification of appeal for funds probable greater security in transit relief ships and probable lower cost due volunteer efforts as in Belgium Stop Owing possible damage from air milling will be kept as minimum."

January 22, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to the Fund:

"Visited refugees and badly bombed open towns Tamisari and Turku presume number journalists on trip have fully covered."

January 22, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens to the Fund:

"Awaiting your further word before going ahead discussion Cajander regarding program Stop Believe you should stress in campaign fact all Finns without exception regard proposed credit as binding obligation repayable in full with interest."

January 26, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Stephens and Mr. Tuck at Rovaniemi:

"Yours twenty third fully discussed with Committee who entirely agree your suggestion and understand difficulties Stop They would prefer three minimum five hundred thousand monthly payments Stop They would appreciate February payment earliest Stop Your guidance principal efforts will be directed to supplying cloth additional foodstuffs for women and children caring for evacuees from bombed villages emergency help to families of reservists killed in action Stop Drastic reduction in amount or scope proposed credit viewed here with greatest concern cannot too strongly emphasize this point and importance of influence you can bring to bear Stop Address till Sunday Hotel Pohjanhovi Rovaniemi."

January 29, 1940. Cablegram from Rovaniemi from Mr. Tuck:

"Completed two day trip Province Lapland which represents half area Finland greater part province north Arctic Circle Hoover relief funds wisely spent and still much needed by Governor Hillila whose forethought tremendous energy prevented great loss life his hundred twenty thousand people Stop Evacuated area population twenty. Five thousand plus twenty thousand from towns to country totaling over third entire population Stop Despite families largest in Finland and immense distances evacuation and care children sick aged carried out successfully owing machinery prepared with astounding foresight prior hostilities Stop Visited village three hundred inhabitants caring equal number refugees Stop Owing recent building program fifteen new school buildings available hospitals aged and children many whom suffered terribly three hundred mile flight from Petsamo region off roads through forests Stop Some small hospitals obliged care both sick and mental all splendidly run despite great distances under chief direction woman doctor Stop Tuberculosis thirteen per thousand every effort prevent spread via evacuated by new health survey Stop With Governor and Minister Hannula visited trade schools for evacuated which he was first to establish for manufacture reindeer shoes sleeping bags and cutting garments Stop Suggest you contact Herald Tribune Chicago Daily News for stories Kerr and Stowe possibly covering part above Stop Courage resourcefulness this people under climatic every other difficulty unbelievable."

January 29, 1940. Cablegram from Stockholm from Mr. Stephens:

"Staying Grand Hotel till Wednesday then Oslo Copenhagen London at request Cajander Committee to discuss Finnish relief needs and endeavor coordinate help Stop Due London fourth Stop Tell Chief am very grateful for opportunity representing Fund in Finland regards."

January 31, 1940. Cablegram from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Stephens in Oslo:

"Dear Dorsey you have given great service and all of here send you our congratulations best wishes and thanks."

## STATEMENT OF W. HALLAM TUCK, REPRESENTATIVE IN FINLAND OF THE FINNISH RELIEF FUND

Mr. Tuck represented the Finnish Relief Fund in Finland during the months of January and February 1940. Mr. Tuck was a member of The Commission for Relief in Belgium from September 1915 to December 1916, serving in Luxembourg, at Namur and Brussels, in the Hainaut and also in Lille, France, from December 1918 to April 1919.

FOR those of us to whom the great privilege was given to work in Finland for the Hoover Finnish Relief Fund, a very wonderful memory will ever remain of a people endowed with the finest human traits.

A generous, hard working, well-mannered, superbly courageous and simple folk—all the qualities that go to make up a true democracy.

I doubt whether the Finnish language contains the word publicity, or boastfulness; understatement of every manly deed was the rule; resourcefulness was an outstanding characteristic.

The work of the Cajander Committee—bearing the name of that splendid ex-Prime Minister and Director General of the Board of Forestry—has been fully set forth elsewhere in this report. I can only add that during our frequent meetings, whether in Helsinki, or with the local representatives in Lapland, I marvelled at the efficiency and scrupulousness with which these funds—the magnificent reply to Mr. Hoover's appeal to many thousands of Americans—were administered, and never once did these fine Finnish men and women forget their responsibilities or fail to show the deepest gratitude.

As months go by and world chaos deepens, there stands in boldest relief—crystal clear, the vision of that little people, in the cold of their Arctic winter, battling singlehanded against an enemy immensely superior in numbers.

The astounding success they met with over those dark winter months was due to their forgetfulness of self, their love of their fellow countrymen, and their willingness to make any sacrifice that Finland might live.



Such qualities will uphold them, in these days of uncertainty, in the great work of reconstruction in which they have now engaged. In this task they take with them the good will of the entire American people, and the affection and admiration of those who have been privileged to work with them.

W. HALLAM TUCK

New York,  
September 27, 1940

## RADIO TALK BY ROBERT MAVERICK IN HELSINKI, AUGUST 10, 1940

Mr. Maverick was a member of The Commission for Relief in Belgium from September 1916 to March 1917. He served in Antwerp, Limbourg and Vervins.

EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER sent me to Finland as his personal representative to be affiliated with the Suomen Huolto which was formed at Mr. Hoover's request by Prime Minister Ryti with Professor Cajander as chairman to distribute the funds arriving from America. Our own Committee in America did not stipulate in what manner the donations should be used except that in consideration of the tremendous and varied demands, special emphasis should be given to the children's health and the condition of the evacuees.

Herbert Hoover, above all a humanitarian, sympathized with all innocent victims of sudden catastrophes, political or otherwise. Knowing the terrible consequences of war upon the civilians, he felt that no matter what other work had been planned, the problem of helping Finland was most important. He therefore started his wide spread organization of Finnish Relief.

The sympathy created in our country by this campaign influenced Congress in voting additional credits to Finland of twenty millions of dollars thus stabilizing her financial position and encouraging better trade relations for the future.

Realizing the responsibility of my position in Finland, it was with pleasure I discovered the very efficient functioning of the Suomen Huolto, causing us in America to be entirely satisfied with the manner in which our aid was being disseminated.

Conveniences of travel and personal contacts were placed at my disposal and I visited many parts of your country to observe the effects of the catastrophe of war and the means adopted by Suomen Huolto to alleviate some of the suffering.

Conditions during the early weeks of evacuation of civilians were distressing. It was a stupendous undertaking that of resettling the hundreds of thousands of homeless and destitute. But everywhere the emergency was being met with courage and determination and a fine spirit of mutual helpfulness was being shown by all Finns from the

high officials down to the little children. Gradually the problems were being solved.

Health conditions, at first appalling have steadily improved. In this regard I would especially like to urge the population in the rural districts to take advantage of the travelling clinics and other health units in obtaining advice and treatment. The future generations must grow up as strong and valient as those who lately met the great emergencies.

It has been a rare privilege and inspiration for me to serve you. For me it will not be goodbye to Finland but rather "neck-ch-meen". Finland will be my second country and were I not an American descended of many generations, I would like to be a Finn. With regret I find it compulsory to return to my own country for other duties. It is sad for me to leave your beautiful land of lakes, forests, islands and seashores but especially your friendly and worthy people. America shall know from me the thrilling story of your sisu, that imperishable spirit and courage, your devotion, patriotism, faith and mutual help.

In the name of my chief, Herbert Hoover and your American admirers, let me say God bless and preserve you all.

## FINISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

*His Excellency the Minister of Finland to the United States*

HJALMAR J. PROCOPE, *Honorary Chairman*

### *National Officers*

HERBERT HOOVER . . . . .	<i>Chairman</i>
EDGAR RICKARD . . . . .	<i>President</i>
JOHN JAY HOPKINS . . . . .	<i>Vice Chairman and Director of Organization</i>
LEWIS L. STRAUSS . . . . .	<i>Vice President</i>
PERRIN C. GALPIN . . . . .	<i>Secretary</i>
RAYMOND SAWTELLE . . . . .	<i>Treasurer</i>
JAMES P. SELVAGE . . . . .	<i>Director of Publicity</i>
TRACY S. VOORHEES . . . . .	<i>Assistant Director of Organization</i>
LAWRENCE RICHEY . . . . .	<i>Secretary to Mr. Hoover</i>

### *Staff Members*

FREDERICK BAY	MRS. BENJAMIN W. HEUBSCH
EDWARD A. BENSON	JOSEPH W. KRUEGER
MORTON BLUMENTHAL	OTTO G. LINDBERG
MRS. GEORGE C. BODMAN	RUSSELL P. MERRICK
R. B. BURTON	ARTHUR J. NELSON
J. E. CAMPBELL	MRS. HARRIET STEEL PICKERNELL
JACK S. CONNOLLY	STANLEY F. REED, JR.
LESTER T. COX	W. V. C. RUXTON
M. M. DAVIDSON	LOUIS H. SETON
BENJAMIN DOBSON	A. J. L. SMITH
LARS D. EKELOUND	FRED SMITH
EDWARD C. FIELDER	GEORGE H. SMITH
STUART GORRELL	H. ALEXANDER SMITH
MARGARET HACE	ROY STEPHENS
H. L. HARKNESS	MARSHALL W. TUTHILL
JOHN HARTIGAN	A. R. VAN DOREN
E. F. HARTLEY	JAMES W. WAREHAM
JOHN HAY	JANET MACLAREN WHITE
JAMES A. HEALY	RICHARD B. WHITNEY
NABOTH HEDIN	J. L. WILSON



## NATIONAL DIVISIONS

AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN DIVISION G. Unger Vetlesen, <i>Director</i>	MOTION PICTURE DIVISION Vincent G. Hart, <i>Director</i>
AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE (Affiliated) Helen Hayes, <i>Chairman</i>	MUSIC & ENTERTAINMENT DIVISION Mrs. Sidney Lanier, <i>Director</i>
CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION James N. MacLean, <i>Director</i>	PROFESSIONAL GROUPS DIVISION Tracy S. Voorhees, <i>Director</i>
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION Perrin C. Galpin, <i>Director</i>	PUBLIC COLLECTIONS DIVISION James J. Moore, <i>Director</i>
FARM ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION Vere S. Culver, <i>Director</i>	PUBLICITY DIVISION James P. Selvage, <i>Director</i>
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION Frederick W. Gehle, <i>Director</i>	RADIO DIVISION G. W. Johnstone, <i>Director</i>
LABOR DIVISION Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, <i>Director</i>	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION Raymond E. Richmond, <i>Director</i>
LAWYERS COMMITTEE H. L. Fates, <i>Executive Director</i>	SPORTS ACTIVITIES DIVISION E. E. Fogelson, <i>Director</i>
LECTURES AND EVENTS DIVISION Birger Nordholm & John B. Watkins, <i>Co-Directors</i>	STAGE AND THEATRE DIVISION Ben A. Boyar, <i>Director</i>
MEDICAL COMMITTEE Dr. Kerwin W. Kinard, <i>Executive Director</i>	WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION Miss Mary Pentland, <i>Director</i>
	NEW YORK METROPOLITAN DIVISION Harry M. Edwards, <i>Director</i>

## CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES

ALABAMA (Co-Chairmen) Thomas W. Martin, Esq. H. A. Berg, Esq.	INDIANA Albert J. Beveridge, Jr., Esq.
ALASKA Hon. John W. Troy, <i>Director</i> Frank A. Boyle, Esq., <i>Chairman</i>	IOWA Dr. John S. Nollen
ARIZONA Hon. Thomas E. Campbell	KANSAS Dr. Ernst F. Pihlblad.
ARKANSAS Grover T. Owens, Esq.	KENTUCKY Edward J. O'Brien, Jr. Esq. Jouett Ross Todd, Esq., (Co-Chairman)
CALIFORNIA Ben S. Allen, Esq.	LOUISIANA James E. Smitherman, Esq.
COLORADO (Co-Chairmen) Frank Fetzer, Esq. Henry Sherman, Esq.	MAINE Clarence C. Stetson, Esq.
CONNECTICUT William H. Putnam, Esq.	MARYLAND W. Frank Roberts, Esq.
DELAWARE Jasper E. Crane, Esq.	MASSACHUSETTS Harvey H. Bundy, Esq.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J.	MICHIGAN (Upstate) Louis C. Walker, Esq. (Wayne and Oakland Counties). Hon. George Heideman.
FLORIDA Harold Colee, Esq.	MINNESOTA Charles Bolles Rogers, Esq. J. D. Holtzermann, Esq., (Chair- man, Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1940)
GEORGIA (Co-Chairmen) P. S. Arkwright, Esq. Ryburn Clay, Esq.	MISSISSIPPI Ben F. Cameron, Esq.
HAWAII Alfred Lowrey Castle, Esq.	MISSOURI Sidney Maestre, Esq.
IDAHO Dean Driscoll, Esq.	MONTANA John G. Brown, Esq.
ILLINOIS (Chicago Area) Philip R. Clarke, Esq. (Downstate) Lester J. Norris, Esq.	

## CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES (Continued)

### NEBRASKA

W. O. Swanson, Esq.

### NEVADA

George Wingfield, Esq.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dr. Robert O. Blood.

### NEW JERSEY

Dr. Robert J. Clothier.

### NEW MEXICO

Francis C. Wilson, Esq.

### NEW YORK

(*New York Metropolitan Division*, including Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties).

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, *Chairman*. Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, *Vice-Chairman*.

Paul Windels, Esq., *Executive Chairman*.

H. M. Edwards, *Executive Chairman*, Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1940.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Hon. John C. B. Ehringhaus.

### NORTH DAKOTA

Judge John Knauf.

### OHIO

Dr. Eugene Van Cleef.

### OKLAHOMA

John F. Darby, Esq.

N. R. Graham, Esq. (Acting Chairman)

### OREGON

Major Philip H. Carroll.

### PENNSYLVANIA (Co-Chairmen)

Dr. Charles E. Beury.

Pressly H. McCance, Esq.

### RHODE ISLAND

Benjamin R. Sturges, Esq.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Hon. A. Frank Lever.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Lee R. Girton, Esq.

### TENNESSEE

Roy N. Lotspeich, Esq.

### TEXAS

Captain John F. Lucey.

### UTAH (Co-Chairmen)

E. G. Bennett, Esq.

Burton W. Musser, Esq.

Frederick P. Champ, Esq.

### VERMONT

Hon. Benjamin Williams.

### VIRGINIA

John M. Miller, Esq.

### WASHINGTON

Charles Hebbard, Esq.

### WEST VIRGINIA

James W. Weir, Esq.

### WISCONSIN

Hon. Walter J. Kohler.

### WYOMING

J. E. Hanway, Esq.

## Counsel

MESSRS. SHATTUCK, BANGS AND DAVIS, NEW YORK

## Auditors

MESSRS. DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS AND CO., NEW YORK

## Depositories

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

IRVING TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY

## Representatives at Helsinki, Finland

F. DORSEY STEPHENS (Dec. 1939-Jan. 1940)

WILLIAM HALLAM TUCK (Jan.-Feb. 1940)

ROBERT VAN WYCK MAVERICK (Feb.-August 1940)

FRANK MUTO, staff photographer, (Feb.-March 1940)

## Suomen Huolto in Finland

DR. AIMO K. CAJANDER, *Chairman*  
(Former Prime Minister of Finland)

MISS KYLLIKKI POHJALA, Member of Parliament

NIILLO K. WALIN, Ministry of Social Welfare

EINO KILPI, Chief Editor, Social Democrat, Helsinki

## FINNISH RELIEF FUND, INC.

Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, December 6, 1939

## Members and Directors

HERBERT HOOVER . . . . .	Stanford University, Calif.
EDGAR RICKARD . . . . .	Darien, Conn.
PERRIN C. GALPIN . . . . .	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
FRANK C. PAGE . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
RAYMOND SAWTELLE . . . . .	Stanford, Conn.
EDWIN P. SHATTUCK . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
JOHN L. SIMPSON . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH . . . . .	Princeton, N. J.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
CLARE MORSE TORREY . . . . .	New York, N. Y.

Erratum Addition to Page 60  
New York  
(Upside)  
Jerome Barnum, Esq.